The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,954.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Witham, as above, on MONDAY, the 22nd October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayotte, Comoro, Nossi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1126 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander J. Shaw, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Chilliaputtam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, by SUNDAY, BUSHIRE, BUSSORAH, and BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Sirell, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (inclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Portland	„ 520	„ 390	„ 195
To Suez	„ 300	„ 270	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1877.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bo bay Green, 26th September 1877.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ABYSSINIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Press.—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1-77.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*c*) BOKHARA	2932	460	W. D. Anderson	22nd Oct.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(*c*) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(*c*) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Hazelwood	26th do.
(*c*) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(*c*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*c*) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2393	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shoft bells, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, steering machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

Catalogues are published and can be had at the Stores Depot, Parell, or the undersigned, and the goods are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Bunder on account of the underwriters.

S N & Co.—797 bags of rice damaged Ex s.s. Madras from Calcutta.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED TEA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tow Custom House on account of the concerned—

About 107 half chests and 8 bags damaged tea, sunk while in the course of reshipment to the s. s. Ajax on the 26th ultimo.

Custom Duty and Town Dues to be paid by the purchaser.

SALE OF Superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder, to close consignments ex S.S. James and Excelsior.—

100 Superior Moulmein 1st class teak square 100 Superior Rangoon 2nd class teak squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

The undersigned are instructed by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the firm of Assanund Anundass, the following parcels of pearls :—

1	parcel 390	pearls 116 chows.
1	„ 676	„ 110 „
1	„ 881	„ 99 „
1	„ 2322	„ 125 „
1	„ small	„ 38 „
1	„ „	„ 28 „
1	„ 585	button pearls 80 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 10 bales grey shirtings.

16 cases white ground prints.
2 „ T red carts 5 by 60.
5 „ printed handkerchiefs.
6 „ glass drops, green, white and ruby and gilt 4, 4½ and 5 inches.

By order of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. S. Reubin :—

150 cases kerosine oil.

By order of Mr. Venaek Pandrung and on account and at the risk of Venaekram Dowjee.

45 white Pagreens with gold ends.
26 Gold embroide red silk caps.
1 Delhi worked table cover.
453½ Tolas gold embroidered tape.

On account of the concerned.

80 bags Calcutta gram.

SUPERIOR OLEOGRAPHS IN GILT FRAMES.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve a consignment of superior oleographs just received, representing interrupted sledge party, boy with dog, little disobedients, grape gathering, Oriental, Roman, Northern, and German girls, lake of Vierwaldstaedt, Reichenbach, King and queen of hearts, Cape Noel, grand papa and mama, poachers at night and morning, harem scene, last sign of life, first service, music lesson, seven mountains, girl with cat, kiss hand, Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, Italian girl, they are coming, Donnanweibchen, landscapes, battles of Spichern and Woerth, and many other subjects. Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantilization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0 to 10 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate	14 0 to 30 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 0	
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to 6 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen . . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1877,
FOR THE LAST TIME.

BALAE ASMANY,

AND

INDUR SABHA,

N. B.—Nearly TWO HUNDRED people were unable to obtain ADMISSION on SATURDAY last, and nothwithstanding the heavy storm and rain, the house was full on WEDNESDAY. Those who have not witnessed this programme are requested not to lose this *last* opportunity.

ENTIRELY NEW PIECES NEXT WEEK!

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to.

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price List* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF

THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION

ARE

TREACHER'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

AND

FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS

Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	1 0
Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	2 0
Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	0 10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per bar	1 6

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Snow, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash Prices.	Qts per doz. Rs. a.
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
CHABLIS	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FREE and EASY at the WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL TO-NIGHT at 8. STRING BAND in attendance.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a strong English DOGCART.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, a Parisience preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY—1-30 p.m. High-caste Flea-bitten ARAB SADDLE HORSE ; good action, perfectly docile, and will carry a Lady.

TO LET, at MIDDLE COLABA, with immediate possession, a FIRST FLOOR with one Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms, open to the westerly breeze, with a separate entrance. Rent Rs. 110. "K.," c/o this paper.

WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM MESS of H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, a STEWARD, who must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to MESS CATERER on board.

WANTED, by a Respectable European, a Situation as Clerk, Accountant or Storekeeper. First-class Testimonials and Security to the extent of One Thousand Rupees can be given. Address "A. Y. Z," care of this paper.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.—Souchong 1-4, Pekoe Souchong 1-6, Pekoe 1-8, Orange Pekoe 1-12 per lb. Tin. Loaf Sugar 8 As. per lb. PEARSE, Confectioner, Fort.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts of the Company, made up to 30th June 1877.

2nd. To confirm the elections of Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee S. clothwala and Alexander McHinch as Directors, in room of Mr. James Meiville resigned, and Mr. W. G. Hall, proceeded to England.

3rd. To elect a Director in room of Nursey Kessowjee, Esq. who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
(Hyderabad Agency,)
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 4, 1877.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th instant (both days inclusive).

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation.

Text.—Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent. on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS IMPORTED via SUEZ CANAL.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay	Cash Rs.	5	12
Do. Pts. do.	„ „	3	12

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads	each Cash Rs. 80
And Kilderkins	each „ „ 34

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spbons do. ... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ... „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ... „ „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
COMPLETE SETS, as above ...	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners ...			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1⅜ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKARES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MATERIALS of certain BUILDINGS now standing on the Remount Lines premises at Girgaum will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1877, at 3 p.m., at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

For further particulars apply to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

FEES for DAY SCHOLARS, Re 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for second and all other members of the same family.

Standards 1 to 8 in Boys' School ; 1 to 5 in girls' school.

Apply to

HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

TO BE SOLD, available in November, a strong TONGA, complete, ONE PAIR PONIES over 13, good for Saddle and Polo ; 1 pair Ponies, Nipal, 12-3 ; 1 pair Ponies, country 12-3 ; all good. English Leather Traces and Reins ; Good Curricle Harness for each Pony. Apply to Deputy Surgeon General J. T. C. ROSS, Jubbulpore.

WEST & BUHLER'S DIGEST OF HINDU LAW.

IN preparation, a REVISED EDITION of the above Work, omitting the Sanskrit Texts and embracing all recent decisions of importance on the HINDU LAW of INHERITANCE and PARTITION.

Price to Subscribers R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH OCT. 1877.

FRENCH Rentes yesterday were still quoted at 106, but Consols have advanced from 95⅞ to 96, the result probably of the more assured feeling respecting the political situation in France, which we alluded to yesterday, and partially, perhaps, to the Money Market in London showing evident signs of having touched the highest point, for a time at least. The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease in the Reserve of £200,000, but Bullion is unchanged, and there is a reduction in Discounts of £500,000, while the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 35½ to 36¼ per cent. The most important feature, however, is the fact of the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' Bank Bills being quoted at only 3¼ per cent., thus confirming last Thursday's quotation, and indicating at the same time that the present pressure is not likely to be lasting.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind. Arrival quotations for Wheat were unaltered, and in Seeds the only movement quoted was in Calcutta Linseed, which, while 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower to arrive, was 9d. higher ex-warehouse.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were steady and Reuter calls the tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market unchanged, although his spot quotations at the sametime make a reduction of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, G. F. Ginned Broach, and G. F. Compta. These alterations, however, are evidently more nominal than real as the day's sales—12,000 bales—indicate a fair demand, and there is nothing of an additionally unfavourable character in the surrounding influences.

Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday has not come to hand up to the time of writing, and we are therefore unable to give our usual comparisons of the American crop figures.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 54½d. per oz., and yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings, we are advised, £50,000 for Bombay and £300,000 for Calcutta. This makes the amount of afloat from Southampton alone at the present moment £1,940,000. Reuter's agent wires at the same time that "at the meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank the Chairman said he believed the time was approaching when the supply of silver from Germany would be exhausted." On such a subject the definitely expressed opinion of any person likely to be well-informed is entitled to some consideration, but, in the face of the enormous shipments now coming forward, and the comparatively moderate price ruling under the influence of such heavy buying, it requires something more than a vague statement like the above to carry any degree of weight. In other quarters a totally different view is entertained, and it may not be out of place here to quote the remarks of the *Economist* of 14th July last in noticing the official reports of the German Government on the withdrawals of silver coin for recoinage and sale up to the end of May. Our contemporary says:—"We see estimates—there have all along been estimates which have varied much because the guiding facts have been so few—that the quantity of silver which the German Government will have henceforward to sell will reach £25,000,000, and that the four years which have elapsed since such sales began will stretch into another four years, and perhaps eight years more, before the demonetised silver currency is altogether cleared out of Germany, It is clear the 'silver crisis' is not yet done with."

The mere expression of such widely divergent opinions should be sufficient to make cautious people pause before committing themselves to a policy based on either view, and actual operators will probably be content to be guided by the usual market evidences of the relative supply and demand. With purchases going on for some time back at the rate of about one and a half millions sterling per month 54d. per oz. is by no means a price to indicate a limited supply.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has evinced increased firmness and rates are partially 1-16d. higher. There are rather more bills offering but not sufficient in an ordinary way to effect the market, and it is somewhat difficult, therefore, to assign a specific cause for the advance. At the moment, the Banks are certainly more willing sellers than buyers for future delivery, which indicates an expectation of higher rates later on, but when actual business is so limited as it now is, past experience shows that there is always a tendency to augment a movement either way—when the market is firm buyers hold off, and a downward tendency induces a corresponding policy on the part of sellers. In this way alone a further rise or an immediate decline would be a matter of little surprise, although there is no salient feature in the position to warrant either. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	..ls. 9 3-16d.	per Rs.
Do. at 6 months' sight	..ls. 9 11-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9 11-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...ls. 9 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9¾d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...ls. 10d.	,,

On Calcutta there is still an absence of business, and GOVERNMENT PAPER remains unaltered, at, say:—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

THE SHARE MARKET continues quiet and unaltered for everything except Spinning and Weaving Company's shares which are again firmer with a partial advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Investors, however, are not very eager buyers, nor are the prospects of the mills for the next few months such as to warrant expectations of large dividends—Cotton promising to rule high and Goods and Yarns comparatively low in the country.

COTTON to-day has again been slightly easier, and sellers are more willing to do business both for ready and forward delivery. We have not, however, heard of any transactions except in half-pressed cotton for immediate delivery—chiefly half-pressed Wudwan, Verrumgaum and Cutch at Rs. 198 to Rs. 202 for about Good Fair according to quality.

LINSEED is in slightly better request and some litte business has been done both for ready and forward, but supplies being on the increase and the growing crop promising well, prices are lower, to-day's quotation being Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

WHEAT so far as regards export business is quite nominal, no suitable quality being available.

FREIGHTS show no quotable change. For the one Canal steamer on the berth for Liverpool small engagements continue to be made at £1-10 for seeds and £1-12-6 for measurement, and it is reported that another steamer has been fixed for January loading at £1-17-6 per ton and concessions. For sailing vessels there is as yet no enquiry.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same position in every way. Moderate clearances are being effected from the bazaar, but at no alteration in prices. For local goods and yarns the slight improvement noticed last week is still maintained.

COALS continue firm. A sale is reported of a small cargo of Graham's Longrigg October-November shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 16½ per ton, but otherwise prices to arrive are to a great extent nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	691½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	266

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	25	895
Worli Land and Fire Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	0 do.	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	550	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	600	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,045
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.s*	250 xd
Branch Mills	1,500	100	all	10 p.s*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	820
Courla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	45 p.s*	955
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,135
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	940 xd
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,100
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	875
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	880
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	364
Mazoolkie Pestie's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,275
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	850
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	30 p.s*	850
Oriental	1,500	625	all	35 p.s*	745
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	850
Soonderdas Spinning	550	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850 xd
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	..	..

*Per Share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MARGARET PUGH, 692 tons, Captain E. Jones, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE s. s. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 18th instan from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Wray, Mr. Choonilali Sarabhoy, and four hundred and five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and twenty nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Oct 15.
19	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez,

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Cessarea	Gruchy	Calcutta.
	Arago (s)	Jones	P. Gulf.
	Akola (s)	Hay	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship Margaret Pugh, Jones, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Marina, to P Gulf, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
15 Swaledale (s) .....Deurs .....Tuticorin, Oct 7.
C. of Edinburgh(s)...Anderson .....Birkenhead, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15—Steamers Borrowdale, Peer of the Realm, Tweed, Baghdad. American ship (showed J S F R.) and a ship showed (J M F N)

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Edinburgh—Mrs Tremearne and child, Mrs Gordon and child, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Brookes and child, Mrs Driver and child, Miss Scott, Messrs F C Mears. E Searth, J Mills, J Eyears and J Hutchinson, Captain Edwards, Revs A E Stone and Harnerrsm.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Swaledale—13th October, ship Culzean of Greenock in lat. 17-1 N long 86-20 E. All well.
By City of Edinburgh—11th October Roma.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
16 Sibylla(s) .... Calcutta.
Rajpootana(s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannnering s—212 bundles hardware, A G Hoosein-Trinaeria :—10 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Macedonia s—6 cases whiskey, 2 cases ginger wine, and 2 cases Eau-de-can s—100 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s—25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lumley Castle s—11 hogsheads beer and 63 cases gin, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Teheran s—10 cases cochineal, and 1 case soap, Cowasjee Brothers; 50 cases copper sheets, 50 cases yellowmetal sheets, 16 bundles copper sheets and 5 casks nails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 10 cases cherry cordial, D D Shah; 6 cases cochineal, Kooberdass Khoosbulass; 6 cases mastic and 30 cases gin, Treadine and Co; 4 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Gwalior s—9 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 2 bales wall papers, A Sumsoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—30 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay,
Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—130 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 100 cwts B horns, A Blaschcck and Co; 60 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 4 bales hides, J K Child; 1,551 cwts linseed, and 1,400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Patna s—102 cwts cardamoms, and 750 cwts pepper, Hurry Bhanjee; 25 cwts sandalwood, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co; 4 cwts B horns, Ali—no Hajee Esau; 2 bales skins, Rooma H A C Mecra and Co; 1 bale hides, Dattadana Moajee; 23 bales skins, Vana Ana Syed M Saheb and Co; 11 bales skins, M M Mohidin Poonja and Co; 16 bales skins, Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Co; 19 bales skins, M C L Mahomed Lubbay and Co; 8 bales hides, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 3 bales hides and 12 bales skins, Esmal Rajeeck.
Bokhara s—29 bales hides, Mitha Munjee; 13 bales hides, Ebrahim Valljee; 10 bales hides, Allarukhabhoy Sasun; 5 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Jon Mahomed Remtoola; 72 bales skins, and 7 bales hides, P and O S N Co; 6 cwts E teeth, Hasenbhoy Thaver and Co; 10 cases shawls, Javaremull Dulsookroy; 12 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 7 cases shalias, Mahamed but Ahmedbut; 16 cases mother of pearl shells, Dhuramsey Veljee; 2 cases shalias, Sobharam Sewes; 19 cwts B horns, Joosub Mahamed; 11 bales hides, Hajee Talub Arbee; 8 bales hides, Esajee Alyboy; 19 bales shawls, Tarchund Gunghamdass; 6 cases shawls, Muridbur Moonshi, 2 cases shawls, Gungdanth Joalanath; 20 cases shawls, K A and R Mahomedshah and Co; 25 bales hides and 6 bales skins, Hasum Oomer; 4 bales hides Hajee Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 2 cases shawls, Coppersad Bholanath; 25 cases mother of pearl shells, Rumbally Alliyruza; 17 bales hides and 32 bales skins, Waljee Lalljee; 4 cases fishmaws and 7½ cwts D horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 8 cases shawls, Forbes and Co; 10½ cwts, aloes socotra, Lalljee Ludha; 165 cwts. coffee, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Abyssinia s—109 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
Beann Uamba—106 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·878
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76. 7
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloud by day the whole or fraction of sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of wind	NE, ENE, ESE, S, SSE, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	156
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	6·31
,, year	69·31

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Fagan, Capt, Bombay Commt Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

OCTOBER 19.

Leckie, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Calcutta.
Down, Lieut, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Beazley, Major, Bombay A A G N D A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Down, Lieut, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave, to Rutnagiri.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 16.)

Surgeon A F Dobson, M.D., Zillah Surgeon Mangalore, privilege leave for fifty days on medical certificate.
The Rev W S Trotman, M.A., to be Chaplain of Vizianagram, relieving the Rev D W Kidd of the charge of that Chaplaincy.
Mr W L Bird, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, privilege leave on medical certificate for six weeks, from the 2nd October.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G O by the Government of Bombay, dated 27th September, permitting Surgeon-Major W Fry, Residency Surgeon, Travancore, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate this officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years.
The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain W T Brereton, having completed 20 years service, to be Major, from the 10th October.
Surgeon-General G Smith, M.D., is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from 22nd October.
His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on a temporary arrangement:—Surgeon-Major B Tydd, in medical charge of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore, to officiate, with temporary rank, as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Mysore Division, vice Deputy Surgeon-General Thompson, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to *starting time* (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ..... As. 5

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday .....Oct. 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.
Tuesday.....Oct. 23

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Monday .....Oct. 22
The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Monday.....Oct. 22

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct. Sat. 20	.....	5 57	5 52	10 6 m 10 43 a	4 7 m 4 23 a
Sun. 21	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 32	10 33 m 11 13 a	4 40 m 4 48 a
Mon. 22	.....	5 58	5 31	11 1 m 11 45 a	5 13 m 5 15 a
Tues. 23	.....	5 58	5 30	11 28 m ...	5 45 m 5 44 a
Wed. 24	English Mail expected	5 59	5 30	0 20 m 11 56 a	6 18 m 6 16 a
Th. 25	.....	5 59	5 29	0 55 m 0 26 a	6 50 m 6 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	1 35 m 1 2 a	7 29 m 7 26 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP

OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE

WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO AS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—October 19th in the afternoon, at Breach Candy, the wife of Mr. Justice Green, of a son.
VACHAGNAT—October 16th, at Tank Villa, Gowalia Tank Road, Dinbai, the wife of Mr. Ardasir Manockjee Vachaghandy, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—October 12th, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of Mr. C. G. Lewis, of a daughter.
PICACHY—October 13th, at Purneah, the wife of Dr. Picachy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROYDON—WILSON—October 8th, at Kirkee, Meerut, by the Rev. A. B. Watson, William Croydon, Subordinate Medical Department, to Alice Mary, second daughter of W. Wilson, Esq.

DEATHS.

LEVER—October 16th, at Madras, Henry Lowe, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lever, aged 2 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

THE question of public right involved in the existing relations between the Tramway Company and the Municipality of Bombay is one of so serious a character, that, at the risk of incurring the misrepresentation and odium with which interested parties always assail whoever stands up for the protection of the public interests, we venture to urge on Government and the ratepayers the necessity of examining most jealously every proposal for the extension of the tramway in this city. By a most unfortunate arrangement, made some years ago, the control of the tramways and the power of sanctioning extensions are vested, not in the representatives of the ratepayers, but in the Government and the Municipal Commissioner. The result we see in the encroachments the Tramway Company has been allowed to make on the public roads, and the permission granted it to appropriate to its own use a street like Abdool Rehmon Street, where it is, as the native papers say, an intolerable nuisance not only to pedestrians and persons driving in ordinary vehicles but to every resident in the street. Let us not be misunderstood as having any antipathy to the tramway as an institution. We cordially supported its introduction into Bombay; and we are pleased at its success. But we maintain that the promoters and shareholders of the Tramway Company have been allowed and even encouraged to appropriate Municipal property in a way that would never have been endured by the Town Council and Corporation if the laying out of the tramway lines had been left in their hands. The rent they pay for the use of the roads by no means compensates for the mischief they do; and it is worthy of note, that, although they are supposed to maintain the roads over which their lines run, the repairt of roads cost the Municipality more now than they did before there was a tramway in Bombay. The Government and the Municipal Commissioner cannot enter into the feelings of the ratepayers in this matter, and they are too ready to believe that in the sacred cause of progress—which of course includes the privilege of riding in or being driven over by a tramway car—the proper thing to do is to place the roads of the city at the service of the Tramway Company. We doubt, however, if the Tramway Act really gives the Government and the Commissioner authority to do what they like with the roads of Bombay. The roads are part of the property entrusted by law to the Municipality, and the provisions of the Tramway Act cannot enable the Government to alienate this property without the consent of the Municipal Corporation. That, at least, is our impression, and we should like to see the question argued in a court of law. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Government can have the right to sanction, for instance, the occupation by the Tramway Company of a great part of the public road opposite the Byculla railway station,—a road which the Municipality would like to enlarge,—by the Tramway Company's double line and terminus. Nor do we think that it can be legal for the Government to sanction the proposed extension of the line over what has been well described as the narrow, steep, and tortuous railway bridge at Byculla, without the consent of the Municipal representatives. We all know how great is the danger of accidents already on that road, and we can imagine how immensely this danger would be increased if the tramway crossed the bridge, even although it is, we believe, proposed to run a footpath alongside for pedestrians. Yet the managers of the Tramway Company are able to go to the Government and get a notification inserted in the *Government Gazette* that this extension is sanctioned on conditions named by the Municipal Commissioner, without any reference to the Town Council. It cannot be the intention of the Bombay Government now that it has at last given up meddling with the railway, to take into its own hands the management of the tramway, and we must therefore suppose that this sanction has been given without due consideration. The Municipal Commissioner has promised to submit to the Town Council the conditions he proposes to attach to the extension, which is in itself desirable enough, and we hope these will be carefully scrutinized before being agreed to.

THE small station of Cochin, in the Madras Presidency, is seldom without some pleasant little sensation of its own to quicken the social life of the place, in which respect it is very far in advance of Bombay. Some few months ago, as the majority of our readers will remember, there was an amusing little comedy acted in a Cochin law court, in which a well-known Bombay Solicitor figured prominently; and recently even a more choice entertainment has been given in the shape of a wordy war between two local celebrities on the common battle-field of a Cochin newspaper. The *Argus* of that place publishes, under date October 13, a long correspondence between the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew (whom the editor elegantly describes as "the Ritualistic minister with the crimson-tinged proboecis,") and Captain O. W. Gray, late of the 8th (The King's) Regiment, which affords some beautiful instances of epistolary skill, and several valuable hints to the novice in the art of abuse. The Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, influenced by some unexplained feeling of amiability, some time ago wrote to a lady friend of Captain Gray in England a letter in which he described that gentleman as guilty of misconduct and unfit to be received into decent society. The lady—Mrs. Ronald, step sister of the late Dr. Hannay—was "much hurt and pained at the "offensive and impertinent tone assumed by this "clergyman," and handed the letter to her son-in-law, General Cannon, who appears to have sent it to Captain Gray. At any rate Captain Gray became possessed of the letter, and forwarded it to the Bishop of Madras, accompanied by a communication from himself, in which he wrote of the "extreme indiscretion of Mr. Pettigrew "living in so secluded and isolated a spot as the "Trevandrum Garden of Eden; the house unable "to be seen from the road; with some thirty or "forty pretty young coolie-women and girls "working in the garden," and added his opinion that "to live in such a paradise, surrounded by "the pleasures of the world, the flesh, and the "devil, is extremely questionable." The Bishop advised Captain Gray to appeal for redress of any grievance he might have suffered to the law; but the gallant Captain chose rather to appeal to the Press, and published the whole correspondence in the *Cochin Argus*. Mr. Pettigrew thereupon demanded an apology for the "infamous libel," contained, we presume, in the letter to the Bishop, and threatened that, if he did not receive "a satisfactory reply" immediately, he would "have no alternative but to "take legal proceedings." There is nothing yet to show whether Captain Gray's reply was satisfactory to the chaplain or not, but it was prompt, decisive, and very much to the point indeed. He wrote a short note to the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew informing him that he had "counted "his chickens before they were hatched," and enclosed a written apology, than which a neater specimen of the *amende honorable* has seldom come to light. The apologist commences—"I "served you damned right in publishing the com-"munication you refer to;" accuses his correspondent severally and separately of having "lyingly blackguarded" him, of being "a wolf in sheep's clothing," of "foolishly following the dictates of Satan," and of "acting the coward and assassin in attempting to stab me in the dark;" and concludes with the following objurgation—"Had you "only attended to your Divine calling, instead of "having become Head Gardener and Clerical "Showman of the Travancore Government mena-"gerie of wild beasts and domesticated animals, "which seems to have occupied your time in the "ways of the world (and this for the Judas "Iscariot lucre of one hundred rupees per month "and for some months past for four hundred "rupees per month, besides your clerical pay of "about eight hundred rupees per month) as to "have warped your Christian feelings as a clergy-"man, your creditable production to Mrs. Ronald "might never have been written; and if not, mine "to the Bishop would never have been written; "and so the whole of it would never have been "published in the *Argus* of the 15th September "1877." The worthy Captain's mode of expression is a trifle involved, and, not being acquainted with Cochin affairs, we are a little hazy regarding what is meant by "the head gardener and "clerical showman of the Travancore Govern-"ment menagerie," and also as to the allusion to "Judas Iscariot lucre;" but no doubt it is intended to be witheringly sarcastic, and we may be content to take the intention for the deed. We feel at the same time how much we lose by not knowing Cochin and the Cochinites better. We should like to have seen the colour of Mr. Pettigrew's usually "crimson-tinged proboscis" when he received Captain Gray's choice apology. Not having been fortunate enough to enjoy that pleasure, the next best thing will be to note his public action thereupon. Hitherto he has made no sign, but it is evidently expected that he will not keep quiet long. The editor of the Cochin paper hopes he will go to law, for "His Anglican Reverence in the witness-box "and under cross-examination by the hot-headed "old Irish Captain would be a sight worth "seeing." If the Irish Captain cross-examines in the same style that he writes, we should fancy it would.

ACCELERATION OF THE CALCUTTA MAILS.

From the 1st November the up Calcutta Mail to Bombay will be timed to leave Jabalpur at 6-30 a.m., Bhusawal at 10 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 10-15 a.m., Railway time. The necessary alteration will be made in the time of arrival at Bhusawal of the up passenger train from Nagpur.

The mixed trains between Bombay and Sholapur, which were discontinued under orders passed in August last, will again run as before.

REDUCTION IN FAMINE EXPENDITURE AND IN NUMBERS RELIEVED.

IT is now estimated that the famine expenditure in Madras in November will fall to thirty lakhs, with a proportionate reduction thereafter. The Madras famine report, dated the 17th, shows the total net decrease in numbers receiving relief of 3,04,218; that prices are falling; and the crops will yield a flourishing harvest in parts, but generally will be below the average.

Sir Richard Temple has put at the disposal of Mysore fourteen selected famine relief officers, four Civilians, and ten Military.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

MAJOR WILLIAMS, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, succeeds Major Lance in Command of the second Punjab Cavalry at Kohat. Major Lance's wound is reported as progressing very favorably, as a difficult operation that had to be performed was gone through most successfully.

The Engineering authorities in Kohat have gained much credit for the extraordinary rapidity with which they constructed a fort the other day near the Gandiyali pass. In little more than two days a stone fort, with walls twenty feet high, was run up capable of holding a hundred men.

Accounts from Kohat represent the Jawakhis as likely to be isolated with regard to the Bunerwals, whose raid some time ago was reported in the newspapers. The villagers along that frontier are now well armed, and are only anxious to be allowed to avenge the raid themselves. Some of the principal sections of Bunnerwals spontaneously came into Rustum to offer compensation, but as all sections were not represented they were sent back by Captain Cavagnari, who declined to hold any communication with them unless the whole tribe chose to come in and make unconditional submission.

On account of the difficulty of fodder at Quetta, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the force of Cavalry stationed there, replacing them by Infantry. The 32nd Pioneers have therefore, been selected for this duty, with the view of using their services to improve the road through the Bolan Pass; they will consequently relieve the wing of the 4th Sikhs, and part of the Cavalry now at Quetta.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 28TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Commander O. Anderson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening at 7·30, with the English Mails of the 28th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Commander F B Dicken, Mr and Mrs G Knox, Mrs Hogel, Mr and Mrs Strachan, Mr A T Arundel, Mr J Couchman, Mr T Stacey, Mr W G Pullen, Mr R Allison, Mr P S Tumbler, Mr A W Ray, Mr J Suttcliffe, Mr A Maclaren, Mr W A Liddle and Mr A M Poole.
From Venice—Captain Elliston, Mr K S Whiteway, Lieut-Colonel Stuart, Mr R G Shaw, Mr and Mrs T Ambler, Mr and Mrs D Smith, Mrs Brandreth, Mrs Ashton Brandreth, Colonel M Thomson, Miss Parker, Mr and Mrs White and Mrs Chabot.
From Brindisi—Mr W Russel, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Baron J Bentinck, Mr P B Lockwood, Mr C H Paine, Miss Weallens, Chevalier de Manners, Mrs Cochrane, Colonel and Mrs Panter, Mr F Place and Mr C Longhurst.
From Aden, 20 Natives.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Suleiman Pasha is still reconnoitring.

A heavy cannonade is going on in the Schipka Pass.

THE MANSION HOUSE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Famine in India now reaches the sum of £400,000.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The vessel conveying Cleopatra's Needle to England, which was abandoned in the Bay of Biscay in consequence of a gale, has been recovered and is proceeding on her way.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The Minister of the Interior contradicts a report, that there was to be any modification in the composition of the French Ministry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 21st ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Indus.

LONDON, Oct. 19, Afr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.

Sugars unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cents. Consols for account.... 106

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 106

Bar Silver..... 54¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£ 8,600,000.... Dec £200,000

Bills Discounted ...£18,600,000.... Dec £500,000

Bullion .....£22,800,000 unchanged.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36½ per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
	H.	M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	19th—10	20 a.m. 0 32
" Turkey (do.) ..	18th—11	50 p.m. nil.
" Suez (do.) ..	19th— 2	40 p.m. 0 43
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	18th— 8	56 p.m. nil.
" Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.) ..	19th— 9	0 a.m. nil.
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	No messages.	nil.
" Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
" Suez Messages received for India without date or time.		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (Interrupted.)		
" Singapore (do.)		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (do.)		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	0	41	0	4
" Galle	18	33	18	33
" Kurrachee ..	0	17	0	1
" Madras	1	37	0	5

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19TH OCT., 9-30 A.M.

Steamer Toonah, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 19.

(Madras Time.)

GUNWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy ; thunderstorm during night ; wind W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 30-8. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, N. E. light, ther. 86, bar. 29 94.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, N. E. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 68 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 9 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months sight	Rs. 9 11-16d.	"
Credits " 3 "	Rs. 9 11-16d.	"
Do. " 6 "	Rs. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents " 4 "	Rs. 9d.	"
Do. " 6 "	Rs. 10d.	"

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Friday, Oct. 19, up to 6, a.m	0 0	0 0	0 0
Previously registered	69 70	57 91	70 77
Total up to date	69 81	57 91	70 76
Total for the year 1876..	50 3	53 78	58 63

WE are informed on good authority, that a private telegram from Simla sent to Bombay states that the obituary announcement recently made by Reuter had confounded the Hon. H. B. Ellis with Robert Ellis.

THE Superintendent of Mahableshwur, writing on Wednesday last, says, "No rain for past few days ; slight mists hang about during afternoon and evening, but climate deliciously cool and enjoyable. Delicate people may readily venture up now."

HERE is a delicious story about the innocence of the Bombay Police. On Wednesday afternoon, the Police were watching for the murderer De Britto everywhere, as there was just a chance that he might not have gone to Goa at all. Just when the ferry boat was about to start for Dhurrumtur, two sepoys rushed in breathless haste on board. They possessed a large piece of paper with the name of *De Britto* upon it. Rushing up to several gentlemen they thrust this paper before them, and shrilly queried, *Tumara nam hai* ? (Is this your name.) Of course if any of them had been De Britto he would have been delighted to say so, and to offer to call a carriage to enable them to take him in custody !

COMMANDER G. T. ROBINSON, Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, who has been transferred to Calcutta in the same capacity, has gone down from Simla to take up his new appointment. On his arrival he will assume charge of the Dockyard and the Marine in Eastern waters, leaving all port and other mercantile marine duties to be performed by the present Deputy Master Attendant, who, with his junior officers will, henceforth assume the designation of Port officers.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, "Mr. Aitchison is expected up here next week. Sir Henry Daly, Mr. Lyall, and Colonel Watson are all here on duty. Mr. Val Prinsep starts off to-morrow for Central India to complete the number of his portraits of Native Princes for his picture. He returns to England in January. It will, I hear, take two years to finish the great work. It is, I believe, finally settled that when Colonel Owen Burne goes home, Colonel Colley will become Private Secretary. As Major Jackson, A. D. C., gets the command of the Body Guard on Major Peacock going to Moorshedabad, there will be two substantive vacancies on His Excellency's Staff ; Captains Rose and Liddell, who are at present extra A.-D.-Cs. will be confirmed in their appointments.

WE are sorry to hear that glanders has appeared among the troop horses of the 10th Hussars at Mutiru.

HISTORY is thus early repeating itself as regards the Weld case. The military authorities at Simla are now engaged in investigating a complaint preferred against the officer commanding the Punjab, for having, on sanitary grounds, exhumed and burnt the body of a woman, the mother of a faqueer.

WE are informed, says the Lahore paper, that the law examination papers for Assistant Commissioners have, by some connivance we imagine of the printers in the Government Press, been stolen, and were offered to one of the Assistants who was known to be preparing for the examination, for the round sum of Rs. 2,000. The man who ventured on this speculation has been arrested, and we conclude a new set of questions will now have to be prepared.

THE N.-W. P. *Gazette* of Saturday last contains a graphic description of the condition of the Rohilcund division, by Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner. The better classes had begun to part with their ornaments, and their poorer neighbours were migrating in crowds to the Terai. The *khurreef* had been entirely lost, except in the khadir lands of the principal rivers. But though there was so much distress, and signs of unusual emaciation were increasing with terrible rapidity, the people seemed, on the whole, resigned to their hard fate, and crime was not more prevalent than usual. The report is dated on the very day on which rain began to fall, and as grain is in consequence much cheaper, we may hope that the worst sufferings of the patient peasantry of Rohilcund are now over.

THE *Pioneer* :—Considering the disreputable way in which some of the Madras papers have been writing of the Bengal officers sent south on famine duty, it is satisfactory to hear, as we do from one of the gentlemen concerned, that there has been no corresponding friction in their official relations. Our correspondent writes :—"I am sure I shall be borne out by all my Bengal colleagues in testifying to the uniform courtesy and consideration with which we are welcomed by the district officials under whom we have the pleasure to serve."

THE sanction of Government has been received to the commencement of work on the extension of the Holkar State Railway from Ratlam to Jaura, a distance of twenty-three miles.

THE Penang paper of the 29th ult. says, "The news from Samalangan is of a very favourable nature for the Dutch. The late successes of their troops have had decisive results. The Rajah of Samalangan has offered his submission, and sworn on the Koran to adhere to the terms stipulated by the Dutch Government. Merdoe, adjacent to Samalangan, has also submitted, so that now every state of any importance on the North, West and East Coast has acknowledged the Netherland's supremacy. It is true that Gighen, one of the first states to submit, is again blockaded, owing to the duplicity of the Rajah in his dealings with the Dutch authorities, but we believe this is the only instance of the kind. It is the general opinion that the chief task of the Military is now accomplished, and that it remains with the Civil authorities to cement their relations with the Achinese. In the meantime powerful strong garrisons will still be kept at several places, but we are informed that a portion of the land and naval forces are about to be withdrawn."

A PRIVATE letter from England to a China paper says, "As so much has been said about the Loudoun Castle's run, you might say a few words for the good old ship Glenearn, which was first home with new teas from Foochow. She left Sharp Peak on the 31st May at 1-30 p.m., and arrived at Gravesend on the 10th of July, at 8-15 a.m., making the run from port to port in 39 days, 18 hours, 45 minutes ; out of which she was detained, in addition to her stoppages at the ports 42 hours—7 hours outside Singapore and 35 hours between Suez and the Mediterranean, within any defined local area, these places that the other steamers had, she would have made even more show than she has done, but as it is she has pleased everybody."

THE *Manchester Courier* states that Mr. Charles Mathews was suddenly taken ill on the 26th ult. while performing in "My Awful Dad" at the Theatre Royal, Wigan, and had to retire from the stage before the termination of the piece. It was reported next day that he had almost recovered.

THE rupture between the Bishop of Ceylon and the Church Missionaries under his lordship's jurisdiction, which it was said had been healed, has broken out afresh, and this time under circumstances which really seem to threaten unpleasant consequences. A wordy warfare has been resumed, in which the old positions are taken up—the Bishop insisting upon the recognition of his absolute authority by the Missionaries, the latter demanding to run on the old lines in their control and administration of their churches, schools, and flocks. The quarrel is not at all edifying, though it may suit the tastes of those—a vast multitude—who have a *penchant* for ecclesiastical squabbling, and who enter into it with all the earnestness of a better cause. In connection with this subject we recall to mind what a reviewer in these columns wisely said a few months ago, "Milk is good for babes, and the opinions of Bishop Coplestone are good enough for those who go to listen to him. Whether he has given the people of Ceylon any new light on those deeper questions which in all ages have agitated the world and the Church, we are unable to say. But in the midst of disputes about ecclesiastical ornaments and rubrics, we would, in a spirit of affectionate entreaty, desire the ministers of the Church to turn their intellectual eyes on the deeper movements of the humanity around them." It ought not, perhaps, to be a matter of surprise to learn of this miserable rumpus, when it is known how the patched up peace was brought about a couple of months ago. It is not pleasant to read the humiliating confession of the Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Church Missionary Society, in this episode of the quarrel, contained in the following letter. Addressing the *Colombo Observer* he says :—

I ought to add, and I do so with no pleasure, that the principal words in the following letter were dictated to me by the Bishop. This may not perhaps be to my praise ; but it will at least show to what an extent I was willing to humble myself for the sake of peace when there appeared to be a prospect of establishing true peace :

"Kandy, August 25th, 1877.

MY LORD,—I have received a statement of conditions agreed upon by your lordship and Mr. Oakley (by the latter on behalf of the Church Missionary Society), on which it is proposed to conduct the Tamil Cooly Mission in future. I have no objection to offer to the terms contained in it, and have much pleasure in expressing my entire concurrence in them, and my readiness to act in accordance with them.

I fear that your Lordship may have regarded my action in resuming my ministerial functions as contumacious. It was entirely unpremeditated. I acted solely under legal advice, at the request of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, for the purpose of raising a legal question, and determining by process of law what is the true status of ministers of religion in respect to Bishops.

On reviewing the events of the past year I fear that some of my words and actions may have appeared to your lordship to tend to scandal and disunion. For all such I express my sincere regret. Trusting your lordship will accept this acknowledgment, I respectfully request your consent to my carrying on my ministerial duties as before. I shall of course abstain from any further ministerial act till I receive your formal assent. In the event of your complying with this request, I shall endeavour faithfully to discharge the duties of my office in accordance with the principles and laws of the Church of England, and trust that by so doing I shall obtain your approbation and confidence.—I am, my Lord, your most obdt. servant,

WILLIAM CLARK."

I think this will be sufficient to explain my action hitherto. Other matters will no doubt be settled at a meeting of the Tamil Cooly Mission, which I expect in a day or two to have to call.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM CLARK.

In the face of this abject submission, and when all promised to be peace and quiet, the old sore is opened, and Bishop and Missionaries are again sailing in troubled waters—to the scandal of the Church and all concerned.

SIR JAMES LONGDEN, the new Governor of Ceylon, on opening the Session of the Legislative Council, spoke on a subject of general interest, that of the collection of ancient manuscripts and archæological researches. His Honor said :—"There is one subject which I feel bound to notice, as it is one of great interest, not only in Ceylon, but also in Europe—that is, the literary and scientific work that has been carried on with so much vigour during the last few years. I feel sure that the Council will readily concur in providing the means of continuing this work. Much has been done ; but as Sir William Gregory has pointed out in a letter to the Secretary of State, much still remains to be done, in translating and editing the early Singhalese chronicles and manuscripts, and in archæological researches among the world-renowned ruins of our ancient cities. The work of preserving, by architectural drawings and photographs, the monuments of the past, and collecting in our Museum such antiquities as can properly be removed there, is especially important, since each year brings decay with it. The Museum itself is a noble building, of which Ceylon may well be proud ; but it is comparatively empty at present, and needs the willing co-operation of the public, as well as the efforts of the Government, to fill it with a collection worthy of the country."

THE *Daily News* :—Mr. Clement Markham's brief memoir of his friend, the late Commodore J. G. Goodenough, hardly exceeds the limits of a magazine article, but it conveys in a clear and simple way the leading facts in the life of that distinguished seaman. Goodenough possessed in an eminent degree the energy, love of his profession, and deep sense of duty which characterised the old school of our naval heroes ; but the distinguishing feature of his career was his constant effort to impress on the authorities and on the service the necessity for recognising the new conditions of naval warfare. A higher education for our officers, a more systematic grounding in principles, was, in his view, rendered absolutely necessary by the astonishing changes which had taken place even within his time. As he pointed out, it is not merely, as popularly supposed, that our appliances have become more complicated. The fact is that while formerly the conduct of ships of war, their discipline, and the handling of their *materiel* generally was based on the experience obtained in the practice of individual lives from early years, now we possess rules and laws which greatly reduce the value of if they do not quite supersede practical experience. Commodore Goodenough's career belonged mostly to a time of peace ; but he distinguished himself in the Baltic during the Crimean war ; his work while filling the post of commodore of the Australian station is as well known as his lamentable death from a poisoned arrow treacherously discharged by the natives of Santa Cruz Island. Nor must we forget to mention his zealous labours in personally distributing, with the aid of Mrs. Goodenough, the *Daily News* Peasant Relief Fund at Sedan in 1870, to the value of which service our Correspondent, Mr. Bullock-Hall, has fully testified. In the work of revictualling Paris, also, Commodore Goodenough took a prominent part. It is sad to be reminded that his last public act was the unveiling at Randwick of the statue of Captain Cook, whose fate so closely resembled his own, His association with the explorations and investigation which finally led to the cession of the Fiji Islands opens too large a question for discussion here. This final phase of Commodore Goodenough's life is moreover necessarily described with far more minuteness in his journal published with a memoir by his widow last year.

BOMBAY.

THE band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening, by the kind permission of the officer commanding.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Professor K. C. Banerjea, M. A., L. B., of Calcutta on Sunday evening (to-morrow) at 8 p. m., in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwady. Subject, "The true doctrine of the Love of God." All are invited.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 13th October, was 55 feet 2 tenths ; total rainfall up to date 61 inches 30 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 2 tenths ; total rainfall up to date was 65 inches 68 cents.

AT the Elphinstone Theatre this evening, the successful drama of Balan Asmary, and the charming opera of Indur Sabha, will be enacted for the last time. The theatre on Saturday last was crowded, and many were at the doors unable to enter. The performers went through their parts with their usual ability, and the applause of the audience was very hearty.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, at the Bandstand to-day at 6 p. m. :

Quick March	Cameron Men.....
Valse	Tout A Vous.....E. Waldtenfel.
Reminiscences of Mozart..	F. Godfrey.
Valse	Manolo.....E. Waldtenfel.
Polka	The Fanfare.....C. D'Albert.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the morgue, on view of the body of William Walton. Deceased was a Eurasian, aged about 30 years. He had no fixed place of residence and generally slept in the verandah of the Lowjee Wadia dispensary at Parell. It appears that about noon on Thursday he was noticed to buy some soap and go down to the tank in the compound of the Esse bin Kuliff Mill at Parell for the purpose of bathing and washing his clothes. After deceased had been there for a few minutes an alarm was raised that he was drowned in the tank. Upon the evidence adduced a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A NOTED HOUSE-BREAKER.—The noted character Noor Mahomed Rahimtoola was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb with house-breaking by night, and with attempting to commit theft of property belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee, on Saturday the 6th inst. The particulars of this case have already appeared. The prisoner, upon the evidence adduced, was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was further charged with a similar offence committed in another shop in the Fort, from which he stole Rs. 75-8, in cash. The prisoner was convicted upon his own confession, and was sentenced to a further term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction

THE MURDER OF MR. MICHAEL ROONAN.

JOAQUIN BRITTO, the alleged murderer of Mr. Roonan, was arrested on board the Nagotna by the authorities at Vingorla on Thursday at half past 12 o'clock noon. The prisoner has been telegraphed for by the Commissioner of Police here, and sent on to Bombay in the Nagotna on her return voyage to this port from Goa. The Nagotna is expected to arrive in Bombay this evening with the prisoner Joaquin Britto in charge of Mr. Inspector Burns, who had been instructed to bring him in safe custody.

BABOO JANOKEY NATH ROY'S CASE.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

BABOO JANOKEY NATH ROY's friends are, in the nature of things, many, and we are not surprised to hear that a memorial, subscribed with many signatures, is about to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying remission of the sentence passed upon this [illegible] young banker of the late Session of the High Court. *Apropos*, it may be mentioned that we have had upon our table for the last four or five days a letter from a native gentleman, explaining somewhat, and complaining much about the way in which some of these signatures have been obtained. We do not feel inclined to attach much importance to that side of this question. If people have not the strength of mind to resist persistent importunities, they have certainly not much title to consideration, when afterwards they make complaint about inconsistencies they have been drawn into because of the said importunities. To the memorial itself, we do not desire to take objection. Men are prone to pity ; and there is no valid reason that we know of why a rich man in trouble should not be pitied as much as a poor man. But there are tags to this memorial that seem likely to carry it far beyond the limits of an ordinary appeal for mercy. A contemporary announces at least that it is accompanied by a certificate from the foreman of the jury with whom the case was tried, of which the following is a copy :—

"Calcutta, October 13, 1877.

"I, as foreman of the Special Jury that was empanelled at the last Criminal Sessions in the High Court, and who tried the case of Baboo Janokey Nath Roy, beg to state the verdict of the jury was as follows :—Guilty on the 3rd and 4th charges, so far as giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in the Small Cause Court only, and that the jury strongly recommend the prisoner to mercy.

"M. C. MALCHUS,

"Foreman of the said Special Jury."

Our contemporary suggests as to this certificate that "if it admits of the interpretation placed upon it," the verdict must be taken to have been one which legally entitled the accused to an acquittal. It would seem to us, appraising this latter, or certificate, or whatever it is, from a merely common-sense point of view, that it does not admit of the verdict was—guilty. We must confess, however, that we are not apt at quibbles and technicalities ; and having a proper regard to the uselessness of kicking against legal fictions, we may as well perhaps assume, for the sake of the argument, that the special jury empanelled to try the case, in all good faith, found the only legitimate verdict Baboo Janokey Nath Roy intended to acquit him of the charges brought against him. It follows then that a Judge of the High Court and the Clerk of the Crown conspired together to misquote and annul the verdict of this special jury, and that the whole gentlemen, male and female, of their right minds, allowed this shameful perversion of justice to pass unchallenged ; have allowed a man they had adjudged innocent to suffer in jail for a month nearly without making any protest against his imprisonment, have made themselves parties to what, if it really happened, must be regarded as a most shameful miscarriage of justice, and have laid themselves open to the scorn and contempt of their fellow citizens. And for what ? There is absolutely no motive apparent, worthy or unworthy. As the *Englishman* says : "The position of the accused ; the efforts that have been made on his behalf to procure the reversal of the sentence ; and the sensation that has been caused,—all go to make this extraordinary conduct of the jury and their foreman still more extraordinary. They cannot possibly plead forgetfulness of the case, even if forgetfulness would have been pardonable ; for all Calcutta has been ringing with the noise of the case ever since. They need not have taken so much care to forward boldly and promptly. No Governor or Lieutenant-Governor was interested in having Janokey Nath Roy punished. No official frowns awaited them, if they had brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Justice Kennedy would have felt a little bit abashed, and conscience-pricked at being thus confronted, after his summary rejection of the affidavit ; but even Mr. Justice Kennedy would, we are sure, have been glad of the opportunity of rectifying such an error, to have regretted their action. In short, we can find no satisfactory answer to the question why the declaration just made by the Foreman was made before." It is certainly much to be regretted that it was not put forth before the Doorga Pooja holidays, and the exodus that has ensued. The scandal, however, cannot be allowed to drop ; must be enquired into thoroughly, whether now, or when the parties most concerned return from their holiday. As far as the gentlemen of the jury are concerned, it is not Baboo Janokey Nath Roy's guilt or innocence that has now to be considered : it is the whole system of criminal procedure in the highest Court in India that has been dragged to the bar of public opinion. If, after the investigation of a High Court Judge, the complicity of the Clerk of the Crown in his iniquity, and an astounding amount of cowardly subserviency on other people's part, it is possible that a verdict can be reversed in the High Court by opposition to the expressed wishes and intentions of a jury, then the sooner High Courts, juries, and all our cherished guarantees for the liberty of the subject, are done away with, the better it will be for the safety, as well as for the reputation of English rule in India. It seems to us that the accusations brought against English administration of justice in India, in connection with this Janokey Nath Roy case, are absurd on the face of them, and that because of the said importunities. To the memorial itself, we do not desire to take objection. Men are prone to pity ; and there is no valid reason that we know of why a rich man in trouble should not be pitied as much as a poor man. But there are tags to this memorial that seem likely to carry it far beyond the limits of an ordinary appeal for mercy. A contemporary announces at least that it is accompanied by a certificate from the foreman of the jury with whom the case was tried, of which the following is a copy :—

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ABKARI LAW OF BOMBAY.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the "Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay" and the Bill as amended by the Committee are published for general information :—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill (No. 3 of 1877) "to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay."

The Select Committee appointed to report on Bill No. 3 of 1877, a Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay, beg to report that they approve of the Bill as now amended by them after very full and careful consideration.

2. The Bill as introduced and read a first time purported to consolidate and amend the law relating to the manufacture, sale, &c., of liquor only, and contained no provisions regarding intoxicating drugs. It, however, repealed Act III. of 1852, the only legislative enactment in force in the Presidency placing restrictions on the manufacture, preparation, or sale of intoxicating drugs. The Select Committee, to obviate the difficulties which might thus have arisen, have accordingly extended the sphere of the Bill, rendering it applicable to intoxicating drugs as well as to liquor, and inserting words and provisions regulating the manufacture of, and trade in, intoxicating drugs and preparations of such drugs.

3. The alterations effected by the Select Committee in Chapter I., 'Preliminary' are not of a very important character. The wording of the definitions of a 'Commissioner,' a 'Collector,' 'toddy' and 'country liquor' has been modified ; the definition of 'manufacture' has been modified and made more comprehensive ; a new definition of 'intoxicating drugs' has been inserted ; and for the purposes of the Bill a 'Magistrate' is declared to mean a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first or second class, or, when specially empowered, of the third class, and the Bill as introduced the term only included Presidency Magistrates, Magistrates of the first class, and when specially empowered, Magistrates of the second class.

4. In Chapter II., relating to 'Establishment and control,' the Select Committee have introduced amendments modifying Sections 5 and 6, conferring upon the Commissioners the power of appointing subordinate officers, and have inserted two new Sections authorizing the Commissioners to punish subordinate officers for misconduct, and to delegate to Collectors the power of appointing and punishing such officers.

5. The alterations recommended in Chapter III., 'Import, Export, and Transport,' are for the most part of a verbal nature. The only change of any importance is in Section 12 (Section 10 of the Bill as introduced), regarding the transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs, where the Committee have deemed it preferable, in place of prescribing in the Bill the exact maximum quantity which may be transported under certain conditions, to leave it to Government to declare by notification what such quantity shall be either generally or for any particular local area, district or town.

6. In Chapter V., 'Sale,' the first proviso to Section 17 (Section 15 of the Bill as introduced), has been altered by the substitution for the general provision that no license shall be granted for the sale of English or foreign wines or spirits, or beer in their original casks or packages as imported, of a provision that such license shall not be necessary in the City of Bombay and in such other places as Government may from time to time direct ; and a new proviso has been added declaring that the plant or the portion of a plant from which an intoxicating drug is produced may be sold without a license by the grower or owner to any person duly licensed to manufacture or sell intoxicating drugs. Sections 16 and 17 of the Bill as introduced have been expunged, as the Committee are inclined to think that the restrictions sought to be imposed by them on the conditions of the licenses and on the quantities of liquor to be sold at any given time or to any given person are undesirable and would probably be constantly and easily evaded with but slight risk of detection. In place of these sections a general Section 18 has been inserted, conferring on Government the power to limit from time to time the maximum quantity of country liquor or of any intoxicating drug which may be sold by retail at one time or to the same person on any one day within any defined local area or place, but at the same time authorizing the Collector or any other duly empowered Abkari officer to prohibit the sale of any greater maximum quantity to be exceeded in particular instances.

7. In Chapter VI., on 'Duties,' a new clause has been added to Section 20 (Section 19 of the Bill as introduced), authorizing the imposition of a duty on liquor or intoxicating drugs allowed to be transported or removed under a permit from one place to another, and the clause regarding the rate at which the duty may be levied has been somewhat altered. Section 21 (the duty on the tapping of toddy trees has been rendered leviable for "any period during which" instead of for "every year in which" such trees are tapped. The second proviso to the same section in the Bill as introduced has been omitted, a new Section (23) has been inserted empowering Government to farm within any local area the right of drawing toddy from all the toddy-producing trees within such area instead of levying a separate duty on each tree from which toddy is drawn, and another new Section (27) has been added regarding the levy of duty on licenses granted for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drugs, and on permits for the import, export, &c., of such drugs. The proviso to Section 27 and Section 22 of the Bill as introduced have been omitted.

8. In Chapter VII., 'on Licenses,' the exemption from the execution of a counterpart agreement and from giving security for the performance of his agreement accorded, under Section 27 of the Bill as introduced, to persons licensed to sell English or foreign wines or spirits has in Section 29 been withdrawn by the Select Committee as no sufficient reason for it appeared to exist. The Select Committee, after careful consideration, were of opinion that Section 28 of the original Bill was undesirable and might possibly prove productive of inconvenience, and they have accordingly omitted it. They have also removed from the Bill the final clause of the original Section 29, authorizing the Collector to recall any licence, permit or pass on a month's notice in writing, as they thought it might affect injuriously a licensee's interests, and have omitted the original Section 30, which permitted a surety to withdraw from further liability on giving a month's notice to the Collector and the licensee, considering that this provision might in practice be found to have very mischievous effects.

9. Some verbal alterations have been made in Chapter VIII., General Provisions,' and the Committee deemed it advisable to omit altogether the section in the Bill as introduced prohibiting liquor sellers to sell liquor on credit or to take articles in pledge, considering that stipulations on this point could be more conveniently and suitably inserted in the conditions of the licenses.

10. In Chapter IX., concerning the 'Powers of Excise Officers,' words have been inserted in clause (b) of Section 34, authorizing any Abkari Officer duly empowered to "enter at any time, by day or by night," any building or place where he has reason to believe that any liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation is being kept, manufactured or concealed, and the words requiring that his belief should be founded on his own personal knowledge, or on information taken down in writing, have been omitted by the Select Committee as uncalled for and as likely at times to hinder prompt and immediate action when most essential. In Section 37 the Bombay Port Trust has been added to the departments of which the officers are legally bound to afford assistance to Abkari Officers. In Section 39 an alteration has been made in the procedure prescribed to be followed for the disposal of any person arrested or thing seized, the section as now amended directing that the person arrested and thing seized shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall inquire into and deal with the case as one of an offence for which the police may arrest without a warrant. Section (40) has been added to this Chapter authorising, under certain circumstances, the Collector or any Magistrate or police officer to enter a shop for the sale of liquor or intoxicating drugs to be closed temporarily.

11. In Chapter X., 'Penalties,' the Select Committee have in most instances increased the punishments awardable for offences committed contrary to the provisions of the Bill, considering that the penalties authorized by the Bill as introduced were in many cases too light. For the more serious offences enumerated in Section 41, a Magistrate has been empowered to award imprisonment of either description for a term extending to six months in place of or in addition to fine. Very important clauses have been added to Section 44, punishing the admixture with liquor of noxious drugs and the sale or exposure for sale of country liquor as European or for-ign liquor. Other penal clauses, notably Section 46 of the Bill as introduced, which seemed superfluous, and the clause of Section 44 which rendered the sale of liquor to any European or Native soldier without the written permission of his Commanding Officer penal, have been omitted. Under Section 53 the power of adjudging confiscations has been conferred upon the Collector (in place of being granted to the Magistrate as in the Bill as introduced), adopting the principle followed in the Bombay Salt Act of 1875, which in practice has been found to work satisfactorily.

12. No alteration has been made in Chapter XI., 'Procedure.'

13. In Chapter XII., 'Miscellaneous,' Section 64 of the Bill as introduced has been omitted, as it appeared undesirable to the Select Committee that a power of veto of the manufacture, sale, &c., of liquor and intoxicating drugs in any Military Cantonment should, as contemplated in that section, be vested in the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, or that before making an arrest or search within the cantonment limits, it should be incumbent on the Collector or other Abkari Officer to give previous notice to the Officer Commanding. Words have been added to Section 60 (Section 62 of the Bill as introduced) empowering Government, should it seem desirable so to do, to prohibit the manufacture or sale by chemists, and druggists, within any defined local area, of medicated spirits without a licence from the Collector.

14. Several petitions have been received from landholders owning property in the Salsette Taluka of the Tanna District, objecting to certain provisions of the Bill as infringing rights conferred upon them by the grants under which they hold their estates. On full consideration, however, of their representations, the Select Committee are advised that no rights which these gentlemen possess under their grants are prejudicially affected by the provisions of the Bill. It appears, though, that as the owner of the Poway estate does enjoy, under the deed by virtue of which he holds the estate, certain defined abkari rights and privileges, and to meet this exceptional case it Section (61) has been inserted abrogating these special rights and privileges, and at the same time making provision for the award of compensation to the owner of the estate.

15. The Government of India, in a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, have suggested that for the term 'Abkari' the word 'Excise' should be substituted. The Select Committee are, however, respectfully of opinion that the change recommended is not altogether free from objection, and that as the term Abkari is in general use and universally understood throughout the Presidency and is a more clearly defined and less comprehensive term than excise, it is on the whole desirable to retain it where it occurs in the Bill instead of replacing it by the word excise.

L. R. ASHBURNER.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
JOHN MARRIOT.
W. C. ANDERSON.
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MADAME OLGA-DUBOIN.

MADAME OLGA-DUBOIN, the celebrated pianiste, quitted Poona, where she has been enjoying some repose after her tour through India, on the 10th October, and proceeded to Baroda, where she is staying at the Residency with Mr. and Mrs. Melvill. She has been shown some of the spectacles for which Baroda is famous, such as cheetah-hunting, and the Gaekwar's marvellously rich collection of *bijouterie*. It was arranged that after the Dusserah festival she should give a grand concert in the Maharanee Jumnabai's splendid palace, and if nobody is taken ill there the concert will come off to-day. That the Baodates intend to make it a brilliant affair may be learnt from the fact that they have telegraphed to Messrs. Rose & Co. to

the village of Utchkilisse, in the district of the Allahgurdi. The inhabitants, finding that they were treated with all courtesy and consideration, in a very short time were on the best of terms with the invaders. The Bishop, Ohannes by name, a man beloved both by all the Armenian community, as also by the Mohammedan Kurds of his district, for his uprightness and charity, offered as some small recognition of the lenient treatment he and his flock had received at the hands of the Russians to take charge of the sick and wounded, whom they were forced to leave behind them in their march on Adrianople. Nothing loth to leave his wounded in such good keeping the Russian General gladly accepted the Bishop's offer, and before his departure saw the invalids safely housed and well-cared for in the monastery attached to the village. Bishop Ohannes used his influence over the Kurdish inhabitants to such good purpose that he extracted a solemn promise from them that no insult or injury should be offered to the wounded soldiers during their stay in the village; and, further, procured the services of a number of them to act as guards over the monastery to protect its inmates from the possibility of harm. His confidence in them, as the sequel will show, was not misplaced. The Russian reverses soon afterwards at the battles of Doczi and Zevin necessitated an immediate retreat upon the line of march, and accordingly the village of Utchkilisse was once more occupied, though this time in retreat. Though convalescent the wounded were not yet strong enough to be removed, and the Russian General once more determined to leave them to the care of the Bishop, who expressed his confidence in being able to protect them against all contingencies. News of the atrocities which were being perpetrated by the Turkish Irregulars, who were then in full march upon the village, induced the greater part of the Christian inhabitants to follow the Russians in their retreat upon Bayazid, so that on the approach of the Turks the village was almost entirely deserted. The few who remained took refuge in the monastery where, as we have seen, were also housed the Russian wounded and their Kurdish guards. When the Bashi-Bazouks put in an appearance, which they shortly afterwards did, and in no inconsiderable force, their first act was to make for the church. Finding it barricaded, possibly an unwise precaution, and full of people, they proceeded to break into it. An old priest in the courtyard, seeing them intent upon savagery, paid a heavy penalty for his attempted remonstrance. He was struck down and inhumanly butchered on the very threshold of the church. Once inside the monastery, the Bashi-Bazouks found material enough and to spare ready to their hands on which to exercise their prowess in atrocity. The Armenian Christians who had taken refuge there were the first to suffer. As a matter of course, the Russian invalids met with scant mercy from the inhuman brutes. The good Bishop had overrated his power to protect them. The Kurds did sword in hand, nobly mindful of their promise, but powerless to fulfil it. Glutted with slaughter, the wretches repaired again to the church, which they defiled in a manner only conceivable to Bashi-Bazouk imagination, completely sacked it and the monastery of all valuables and ornaments, and then went on their way rejoicing. Ismail Pasha's official report of this barbarous affair is characteristic of the thoroughness of Turkish investigation. His telegram to the Vali of Erzeroum to be forwarded to Constantinople was couched much in the following terms:—"I have my sincere regret I hear that several corpses have been discovered at Utchkilisse, of whom four or five are Mussulmans—murdered by the Russians, who have also wounded and carried off with them the Armenian Bishop. I have ordered the strictest examination to be made into this sad affair, and the conduct of Ahmet Fazyl Pasha." I venture to question Ismail's statement with regard to the forcible abduction of Bishop Ohannes by the Russians, inasmuch as we know he remained behind in the village after their departure. He may possibly have made good his retreat to them on the arrival of the Bashi-Bazouks, but I think he would hardly have deserted his post. However, as his body was not identified amongst the murdered ones in the monastery, there is just a chance that he may have escaped with his life. Ahmet Fazyl Pasha is the man of all others who one would have expected to see entrusted with the charge of an investigation in any way connected with Christians or detrimental to Mussulmans. Ismail Pasha may be congratulated upon his happy choice, for a man less fitted to perform the delicate task of careful discrimination between Christian right and Ottoman wrong, or vice versa, than Fazyl Pasha could scarcely be found. Hated and detested by all the Christians for his bigotry and oppression, he has never lost an opportunity of wreaking his fanatical hatred of their creed upon any rayah who was unfortunate enough to come within his clutches. As a matter of course nothing further was heard of the matter. No one was punished or even convicted of having had a hand in the murders. The guilty went their way, and Ismail satisfied himself in having thrown the onus of Bashi-Bazouk atrocities upon the shoulders of the perfectly innocent Russians.

I know of no terms strong enough to express my utter detestation and horror of Turkey's irregulars. They are savages, pure and simple, apparently destitute even of the elements of humanity and manliness. On the other hand, however, it will not do to forget that Turkey is not entirely to blame for their misdeeds. She must take the discredit which they bring upon her name; but she cannot on that account be expected to forego their services. Compelled in sheer self-defence to face a mighty foe, whose overwhelming forces threaten her very existence on all sides, she naturally draws upon her available resources without stopping to consider whether they are Circassians, Lazes or Kurds, and as such mere brutes amenable to no sort of discipline. She must take her warriors as they come. The consequences of this wholesale conscription are regrettable in the extreme, but I doubt very much whether any other nation in the same straits would not have recourse to the same means. Among the many towns in Asia Minor which were cursed by a Bashi-Bazouk or Circassian visitation, perhaps none bore such unmistakable traces of the hand of the destroyer as Bayazid. The Kurds, when the town was given up to them by Ismail Pasha, did their work well and quickly. In twenty-four hours from the time they entered hardly a Christian soul was left alive—all the Russian soldiers, with the exception of those who still held out in the citadel, were massacred in cold blood; as were also the few Mussulmans who had ventured to plead for the lives of their Christian townsfolk. The most frightful indignities, of a nature which I cannot even venture to hint at, were practised upon the dead bodies of both men and women. The streets were full of corpses, placed in every revolting attitude conceivable to the most barbarous imagination. Such was the state of the town that, after the garrison's relief by Tergukasoff, Pasha offered 10 piastres to every man who would volunteer for a burying party. The men, however, sickened and fell back at the sight. Seasoned as they were to the horrors of war and bloodshed, they could not stand the scenes which met them at every turn in the streets of Bayazid. The bodies were left uninterred till the dogs and vultures had reduced them to skeletons, when it became possible to inter the town.

I could enumerate many more instances of the horrors brought about by Turkey's irregulars; but to what purpose? It is not a new story nor pleasant in the telling. I will pass on to a less harrowing theme, though I may say in justice to Mukhtar that he did make an effort to put a stop to atrocities. He caused several Circassians to be hanged, and imprisoned many more, but with little practical result. The Kurds, unfortunately, were out of his jurisdiction; they were under Ismail, himself a Kurd, so they naturally escaped scot free.

A detachment of Diarbekir irregular horse arrived at the camp about the middle of July. Mukhtar Pasha ordered them out on parade and addressed them in the following terms:—"I have been told that you have been looting on the road. Take care that such a thing does not happen again. If any one of you steals so much as an egg from the peasants, that man shall be hanged, and if I cannot discover the culprit you shall draw lots among yourselves and one of your number shall suffer death. Go, behave as soldiers defending your country, and not as robbers and thieves." The effect was wonderful, they were very careful to pay for their food from that moment. Mukhtar Pasha does his best to keep these lawless freebooters in check. The day he hanged two Circassians a thousand of their comrades deserted. Mukhtar said, "Would to God I could get rid of this rabble, but it I am too severe they will desert in great numbers, and spread misery and desolation over the whole country. I should be powerless to prevent them, for I can spare none of my troops at this moment to preserve order."

I am happy to say, however, that the Turkish regular troops have behaved, on the whole, in an exemplary manner, especially those under Mukhtar's immediate command. They were never guilty of theft or of ill-treating the peasants. When they had a little money they would enter the villages and purchase all they required; when they had none they contented themselves with the handful of meal that constitutes their evening rations. This they mix with a little water, and bake on heated iron plates. It was perfectly wonderful to see these men, wretchedly fed, badly clothed, many of them without shoes, marching cheerfully along, full of confidence and spirit, to meet their foes in battle. Not one thought of murmuring against his lot, none deserted their colours, all were ready and willing to die at the word of command. What is it that makes these men fight so stubbornly? It is not patriotism, for such a feeling does not exist in Turkey. I hardly think it is mere fanaticism, for fanaticism would soon die out if not constantly fed, and is not strong enough among the soldiers to enable them to undergo such sufferings, to endure such sacrifices. It is something inherent in the character of the Turkish soldier; a dogged determination to execute the orders he receives at all hazards; an insensibility to fear—mere brutal courage perhaps; but whatever may be the name for this quality, I have no hesitation in saying that, well commanded, paid and fed, the Turkish soldiers would make the very best troops in the world.

As my time was limited, I was unable to remain as long as I wished at the front. I visited Kars, and then returned to Erzeroum, where I remained for a couple of weeks. I then set out on my return journey to Trebizond, where I arrived in the beginning of September. The villagers I found had all returned to their homes, as troops were not expected on the road. I rested for a few days at Trebizond, and then went on to Constantinople.

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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED rom the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, October 13, 1877.

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Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
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The "Talbot"—Drab Half Stiff, Flat Crown, Spring Brim, Extra quality	9 8	The "Tavistock"—Black Flat Crown, Half Stiff, very light.	8 8
The "Burleigh"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, Low with narrow Brim	8 8	The "Tavistock"—Do. Do. Extra quality	9 8
The "Stanhope"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, moderate Height, Extra quality	9 8	The "Westminster"—Stiff Round Crown, very Light, Moderate height, Best Drab, Beaver Brown, and Black Felt	9 8
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It is entirely under European Management, and the Culinary Department is under the supervision of an experienced European Cook.
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